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REVIEW

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BRITISH NATION.

Tuelday, October 26. 1708.

Mad Man. WELL, Mr. Review—
Now Lifle is taken—
Shall we come to your
old Question, WHAT'S NEXT?

Review. Next! 'Tis plain enough what

is next—November is next.

M. I did not ask you what Month was next; do you think we have no Almanacks in Bealam?—But what will the Allies do next; what is next to be done in the publick Affairs?———

Rev. Abroad you mean ?

M. Yes, Abroad; perbaps it may be my Turn to tell you what shall be done at Home

Rev. Why, as to Affairs abroad, none but you would ask the Question; the Work M. Well, but is there nothing elle to be done, but immediately put the Soldiers to Bed, and there's an End of the Campaign? May we not give the French one Rub at Parting?

Rev. That is as the French please ; if they stand in our Way, I believe we

may.

ML Nay.

M. Nay, as to that, they stand in our Way enough; for you see, they have in a Manner cut off our Communication with Holland, and that Part of Flanders which we posses, and this brings the Case to Mind you talk of, Winter Quarters, where will you get them? The French have pounded you between the Lys and the Scheld, their strong Towns are like a Wall of Brass and Iron round about you; Tpres, Neuport, Bruges and Ghent on your left; Downy, Tournay, Mons, Valenciennes, &c. on your right.

Rev. Well, well, if we must fight for our Winter Quarters, we cannot help that, let the Soldiers alone to quartel for Sheets. But there is no great Fear of that, I make no Question, but the Liste is taken, the French Army will food quit the Banks of the Scheld, they know the Duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene better than to

stay there for them

M. Why, whither will they go?

Rev. To their old close Quarters again,

behind the Canal of Brages.

M. Well, but cannot the Duke of Merborough beat them out there, as well as from the Banks of the Jobeld?

Rev. I doubt not; 'tis too late in the Year to attempt any thing that requires

Time.

M. But can he not cut off their Communication with Neppors, and so flarve them, and block them up that they cannot sub-

fift?

Conde, Valenciennes, and all the Country on that fide where their chief Strength

M. Well, but what is this they are talking of, turning the Siege of the Citadel of Lifle into a Blockade?—The poor Cartifon or Lifle now you have got it, will have but a forry Life of it all the Winter; if they are not Mafters of the Citadel. And in my Opinion, if they do not take the Citadel, the Citadel will take them; for if the French can come at it any time in the Winter, they may run a 5000 Men into it, and so only pass through it into the City, for I do not hear the City is fortified on the City of the Citadel.

Rev. For this Reason it is not my Opinion, that the Confederates will give it over till they have the Citadel and all.

M. Do you know the Strength of the

Citadel?

Rev. I know it is firong, and I know they have drawn a third Ditch round it during the Siege, and made a double Counterforp with Tenailes and Ravellings, and in short made it as strong as possible. But we must

M. What must you do? Do you remember what's next, as you said, Do you consider November is coming; you must not expect to do any thing that can take up Time?

Rev. Well, perhaps it may not take up fo much Time as you think of; what fignifies all their Fortifications, if they want other Things? You know we are toldthey want Powder.

M. I believe, that Circumftance is generally mistaken too I am not able to fee by any putward Appearance.

that they want Powder.

Why, is not the desperate Attempt of bringing it in a Horseback, which you were so merry about tother Day; Is not that a plain signification that they want Powder?

M. Ishall give you my Opinion of that

at our next Meeting.

MISCELLANE A.

I Left the Rebesifal vindicating the High-Flyers that swear and abjure, and yet att for King James. Poor Geatleman, he has a Herculean Labour __ But to fee how handsomly he comes out with it, is a most pleasant Farce, and might be call'd, The Re-hearful transpos'd-Indeed he has made a most pointed and excellent Satyr upon them, having brought a Parallel or two to justifie them, which he himfelf has condemn'd as the most execrable Villanies in the World-And in fort his Vindication of them amounts to this. Those People that swore to King Charles I. and then cut off his Head, were execrable Traytors- But these are as honest Men as they. Ergo - Those that swore to King Fames II. and then invited a Foreign Power to dethrone him, were perjur'd, perfidious Traytors; but these Men are as honest as they. Ergo -

Ergo what-It must follow as in our last Paper's Letter, either that those were ho-

nest Men, or these great Vil ... s. But I think, there is another Construction to be drawn very naturally from Mr. Rebearfal's Parallels, without doing him or them any Injury-And that is, that these Gentlemen, like those execrable Miscreants he speaks off, do really think themselves at Liberty, notwithstanding their Oaths, Declarations, Abjurations and Affurances, to act vigorously against the Government, dethrone, by and murther too, if they have opportunity, ber Majelty, take up Arms againft her, call in a Foreign, French, Popilh, or any Sort of Power to oppose her—And so to act to all intents and Purpoles, as if they had never taken any Oath to her-And this is most natural from the Parallel it is justify'd from, the Practice of those People they are likened to and compar'd with -And tell me now, Mr. Rebearfal, you are a Non-juror, is not a Non-juror an honester Man than these? Is not a Papist, a profess'd Jacobise, al Man of Honour to these? Are not these the very Sort of People, who you your felves would abher, and of whom, if they should do your Work for you, you would say, you love the Treason, but abhor the Traytors? —Can you facobites have any Kindness for them, but just a Trossof your Party?—Labourers in your Drudgery—Cleansers of your Jakes, that like the Night Man takes away your Filth, but stinks so himself you cannot come near him.

Nor is it unworthy the Confideration of these People, if they could think; abject M: rcenaries! whole Slaves are you? Who do you act for ? You are mark'd by the Fate of your own Actions, no Government can respect you, no Party own you; the Revclutioners whom you joyn are asham'd of you, the Government you swear to suspects, and even knows you; the present Establishment abhors you. On the other hand, the sham King you have abjur'd will detest you -The Party you ferve will use you as Hirelings to Treason, whom they will pay in the Datk, and bluth to have receiv'd any Benefit from ; in short, all Men will shun you as they do an evil Spirit, human Suciety will spue you out, as the H.... of C....s does her bribed Members-And you will be bles'd with the Portion and Reward of a Hypocrite, Viz. Universal Contempt.

Thefe are to give Notice,

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THE CREDITORS of King EHARLES, King JAMES, and King WILLIAM,

Thomas found out and discover'd sufficient Funds for Securing a Perpenal successful for fluw Omillions, without Burthening the Revonus— And as their Debts not amounting near to thus Sam—The more to firengiben their Inverest therein, and to find the greater Favour with the Parliament, they have agreed, That the Army, and Transport-Deventers, and other Parliament Debts may, ut they please, Joyn with them; and it is not employed, this my great Debts shall pay any. Thus the carrying on this As, until it he himsely accomplished, and no more will be accomplished, there was the notate shall any be the fore-band, neither shall any be mader'd from taking any other Measures, if more should be but a Suspicion of Miscarrings, which is impossible, if they unite their sherest

they will.

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